(b) if so, what are the details of such instances which came to the notice of his Ministry;

(c) what is the position of implementation of prices of finished medicines based on Flucinolone Acetomide;

(d) since when the prices are being overcharged; and

(e) whether his Ministry have taken any steps to calculate the amount overcharged by the formulators and what is the position of recovery from the companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) and (b) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) to (e) The manufacturer of Flucort range of formulations, which are based on Flucinolone Acetomide, has confirmed that they have implemented the reduced prices fixed by the Government under DPCO, 1987. The concerned State Drugs authority has been requested to confirm the position. However, if any instance of overcharging comes to the notice of the Government action as per due process of law would be taken against the company.

World Oil prices in the wake of Gulf War

220. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:
SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA:
SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) by what percentage the world oil prices came down in the wake of Gulf war;

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to benefit from the crash of oil prices by buying it from the spot market and by striking a bargain with the OPEC and non-OPEC countries; and

(c) how much oil was purchased from the spot market by our country to avail of this benefit?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) The Mean Dubai crude oil price as per Platts on 6-1-1991 was $ 25.30 per barrel. This price came down to US $ 14.89 per barrel on 13-2-1991. On the basis of a comparison between the weighted average of price for the period from 17-1-1991 to 13-2-1991 with the price prevailing on 16-1-1991, there is a fall of about 38 per cent in oil price.

(b) During the period 15th January, 1991 to 13th February, 1991, we have lifted about 2.151 million tonnes of crude oil 4.444 million tonnes of SKO and 0.566 million tonnes of HSD to utilise the maximum port capacity containable inventory. Since we had already finalised our term contracts for supply upto 31st March, 1991 and the prices under term contracts are market related, the benefit of fall in price automatically accrues to us.

(c) The quantity of crude oil, SKO, and HSD imported on spot basis during 15-1-1991 to 13-2-1991 is 1.036 MMT, 0.380 MMT and 0.452 MMT respectively.

Closing down of oil wells in Bombay High and Gandhar field

221. SHRI G. G. SWELL:
DR. JINENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAVA:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has informed his Ministry of the advice of the Institute of Reservoir Studies to close down one fourth of the oil wells in Bombay High and the Gandhar field because of very high gas oil ratio;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this State of affairs;

(c) whether his Ministry have given the go-ahead signed to the ONGC to rectify the wells in order to effect the necessary pressure balance and reduce the oil-gas ratio; and

(d) to what extent oil production will be affected thereby and the steps being taken/proposed to be taken to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) to (c) The regulation of production of oil and gas from reservoirs is a dynamic and normal reservoir management practice to attain reservoir withdrawal balance with pressure maintenance to optimise oil recovery. Closure of wells/ strings is an integral part of such reservoir management practices. The Institute of Reservoir Studies of ONGC studies the parametres of reservoir management in the reservoirs of ONGC and makes reports from time to time which have also been sent to Government. Such reservoir management is part of ONGC's normal operations and they do not require go-ahead from the Government. In respect of the management of Bombay High reservoirs Government had appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A. B. Dasgupta, former Chairman, Oil India Limited which has submitted its report in November, 1990. This report is under examination in consultation with ONGC.

(d) The extent by which oil production would be affected as a result of the measures required to be taken would be known only after a final decision on the recommendations of the Dasgupta committee has been taken.

दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि

222. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
सरदार अजीत सिंह झरोड़ा :
श्री चतुरानन मिश्र :
कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा बिजली की दरों में भारी वृद्धि किये जाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस वृद्धि के विरुद्ध आम जनता में भारी रोष है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने निर्णय पर पुनर्विचार करने का विचार रखती है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष उठाये गये घाटे का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ; और

(च) इस प्रकार के घाटे को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबनराव धाकने) : (क) से (घ) अप्रैल, 1985 में टैरिफ में विगत के संशोधन के बाद से विद्युत की उत्पादन लागत/क्रय मूल्य समेत विभिन्न निवेशों की लागत में समग्र रूप से वृद्धि होने के कारण दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान को भारी मात्रा में राजस्व की हानि हो रही है । अपनी व्यवहारिक वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार करने की दृष्टि से दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने 1 मार्च, 1991 से अपनी विद्युत टैरिफ में संशोधन करने का निर्णय